Einstein once said, “If I had an hour to solve a problem and my life depended on it, I’d use 55 minutes to find the right question...” After decades of thinking about this, I believe that I FINALLY found the right question:

**How can we ENGAGE the MARKET PLACE to solve CLIMATE CHANGE?**

And, a very good an answer: **Customer Lowered Electricity Price**, or **CLEP will**

1) **Revolutionize how electricity is bought and sold**—by letting every customer **participate in the wholesale market**. And it will **put control of the grid where it belongs**—in the hands of the consumer.

2) **Lower electricity prices for all of us and provide net income for some**, and

3) Allow us to **use the latest battery technology in our homes**—like the one pictured—by offering a way **to fully finance** them, and **ensure resilience against a changing climate**. But... **Why the emphasis on home batteries?**

**Home batteries turn power customers into energy customers and thus cause a fast & cheap transition to a 100% renewable energy future.**

4) **How does CLEP do all this?**

   a) **Powered and controlled by supply and demand** CLEP rewards **timely consumption and sales AND reduced demand**; and by so doing,

   b) **CLEP doubles cashflows for energy efficiency and renewable energy.**

5) The **best way to try CLEP** employs its multi-home battery pilot. Selling it, shouldn’t be so hard, because one such a pilot was already approved in Rutland, VT—**but ours has one very important difference**—**ours will be FINANCED with CLEP!**
HOW DOES CLEP WORK?

(Page 2 of the handout shows CLEP’s formal definitions which are needed to create utility bills.)

CLEP customers pay their normal electric bills; but, also receive two cashflows.

1) CLEP5 pays for buying when wholesale prices are low, and for selling when prices are high,

2) CLEPm pays a “negative demand charge” reward for low demand during peak hours.

Using (utility-provided) smart meters, customers effectively buy and sell at real-time wholesale prices AND are paid to avoid demand at the same annual rate as (the utility) charged commercial customers.

All CLEP income comes from current or future utility-cost savings.

Since the utility retains 5%, CLEP lowers prices for ALL — not just those who chose CLEP.

The next table shows CLEP IN ACTION.
Please view page 13 of handout. This table summarizes and corrects content in the CLEP video.

1) **CLEP’s First Costs and Annual Savings** shows $ & CO2 savings for 5 ways to apply CLEP

2) CLEP5 and CLEPm are in separate columns. For energy efficiency, these values are *additional* income, but are *alternative* income for the solar examples.

3) The last column shows that cashflows for EE and rooftop solar double.¹

4) The 5 ways to use CLEP — ordered by increasing investment — are

   a. Programming appliances for off-peak use — reduces wholesale prices and peak demand costs, but maybe not kWh’s used.

   b. Energy efficiency investments — were already covered.

   c. Community solar (jointly-owned and locally sited) is 3 x as accessible and lucrative, so lucrative — it allows 20% subsidies to low income residents.

   d. Whole-home batteries project ten-year payback for a $10,000 battery; good, because that’s their warranty period.

   e. Rooftop solar with a battery — reaps 100% more than solar alone — because of timely production.

But what happens when the grid goes down or a Storm Comes?

¹Notice that neither appliance programming nor home batteries reduce kWh use and doubling income for rooftop solar + a battery is all about proper rewards for timely production.
Please view page 14 of handout. Impending hurricane grossly destroyed electric grid.

1) *Investing in buildings is still where we need to focus, but we can no longer afford to dismiss batteries.*

2) I’ve come up with the term **whole home batteries** to describe what I published 3 years ago –
   a) that all *homes need them*,
   b) they *can be financed by savings on both sides of the meter*, and
   c) they should be *able to store a day’s electricity in 4 hours*. BSI, 2014

3) The **SOCIETAL** benefits of home batteries dwarf the *100% renewables* goal of this competition for many people, because they provide reliability, excellent power quality, resilience — and can save lives!

4) So, along with 100% renewables goal, we need lots of home batteries, and, in fact, batteries in all buildings.

5) Switching from *power* to *energy* provider avoids trillions in infrastructure. This (grid) model is easily exported to developing countries — where most electricity will be used by 2050; In fact, many such countries already have *energy* provider grids.

So, if batteries are so good, how can get them into buildings?

   That’s where the battery pilot comes in.

---

FROM PROTOTYPE to IMPLEMENTATION: CLEP’s 10-year BATTERY PILOT’s business model is based on Rutland, VT’s 2015, utility-initiated & -funded pilot.

1) It will deploy 12 MWH among 1000 residences.

2) If you look at the numbers, highlighted in yellow — the utility’s out-of-pocket cost (Undepreciated Leased Assets) peaks at $5.8 million in the 2nd year and goes to ZERO in ten years using 4 cashflows:
   - $2.5 (million) profits from sales
   - $3.7 (million) for rate of return profit
   - $6 (million) from depreciation
   - $6 mil from CLEP-associated savings
   ALL without burdening non-participants (Contribution to Cost of Service).

4) This distributed power plant supplies 8 MW for 1.5 hours and can be 100% cycled, 3 times daily, for a decade.
   ( That’s thrice daily for 250 fortights — if you’re British!)

5) So, for 3/4 the $1/W price of a 200 MW peaking plant — it pays back 3X faster and has tiny operating costs.

6) Deploying 25,000 batteries matches the peaking plant’s capacity but with a 10 X higher capacity factor.³

7) But, in fact, peak demand WILL drop by much more than 200 MW, because CLEP pays in the 4 more ways already described (2 pages back).⁴

---

³ Energy Storage Association presented on 3-29-17 at New Orleans’ City Council utility committee meeting.
⁴ This synergy between whole-home batteries AND CLEP that simultaneously provides peaking power and greatly reduces demand, exposes part of the power of CLEP to solve the original problem that caused this researcher to invent CLEP in the summer of 2015. During BSI’s efforts to respond to the 2015 Entergy New Orleans Integrated Resource Planning process, BSI realized an IRP cannot be calculated much less approach its goal in any fashion
Regarding Scalability

1) Once debugged, a CLEP pilot can be easily scaled in any U.S. utility — but best adjusts to the 50% with smart meters.
2) Changes are needed when exporting CLEP, because of different rate structures and demand charges,\(^5\) but are feasible.
3) Utility-provided batteries make scaling much easier.

OK... So — What’s so good and special about CLEP?

\(^{\text{anywhere! BSI invented CLEP to resolve this dilemma. By design, CLEP uses the market to automatically and continuously approach the least cost balance of supply- and demand-side utility investments.}}\)

\(^5\)For example:

- Demand charges in Germany only accrue when a building’s demand coincides with utility peak demand.
- China’s demand charges are based on market forces, even though electricity prices aren’t. CLEP5 may not fly in China—but CLEPm, which makes up 90% of CLEP’s cashflow, should work.
- Europe is fertile ground because smart meters are widely available.)
The Utility Regulators’ View of CLEP Compared to Alternative Strategies graphic illustrates CLEP’s uniqueness and benefits.

1) This table lists 30 ATTRIBUTES, or GOALS, that characterize electricity delivery, like Improves Reliability, Promotes EE or Not a Subsidy; vs STRATEGIES used to achieve them, like Inclining Block Rates, Demand Response or Net Energy Metering.

- Notice that CLEP is the only strategy that accomplishes most of the goals, and
- CLEP is the only way to fully fund whole-home batteries.

2) Like Time-of-Use Rates, CLEP lowers demand during peak hours, but unlike TOU rates, CLEP also lowers total kWh consumption.6

---

6 This is just a partial list of CLEP’s benefits. The full list includes those noted under the batteries section above, the last section that discusses why CLEP should win, and the CLEP description on the Bright Minds Challenge website.
With the help of the Bright Mind Challenge team —

1) the battery pilot’s business model and other applications of CLEP
   a) can be audited,
   b) evaluated,
   c) improved and
   d) customized to each utility and wholesale market.

2) A marketing strategy and promotional plan can be created that:
   a) Successfully lobbies *utilities* and utility regulators; and
   b) Builds support among CLEP’s natural allies, and other potential allies (— both public and private). *One way to do that might be to create a cellphone app that simulates CLEP.*
CLEP SHOULD WIN THIS COMPETITION because

CLEP is unique in the following ways

It shifts the utility economic structure from incentivizing what we don't want to rapidly incentivize what we do\(^7\) — both economically and environmentally. CLEP does this by engaging the market place to —

1) Convert economic self-interest by one — into cost reductions for all;

2) Stimulate innovations that cause market transformations and create jobs, and

3) Reward activities that move us toward the goal of \textit{integrated resource planning}.

Moreover, CLEP is also very special because:

1) CLEP surpasses any 1 technology because it \textit{multiplies} rewards for most technologies — whether renewables, batteries or efficiency — all will be more successful in a world with CLEP, and

2) CLEP (is apolitical because it) appeals to both the conservative & progressive mindsets.

Climate Change’s problems are far too broad, deep and imminent to look beyond the \textit{single} solution that CAN REALLY ADDRESS their scope.

CLEP has been endorsed by many energy professionals

\textit{CLEP just needs one utility to run a pilot, iron out the kinks, and prove itself.}

Thank you for your time and consideration.

\(^7\) Gabrielle Stebbins, personal communication, 29Mar17.
March 30, 2017

Judges of the Bright Minds Challenge,

This is a short note to inform you that the content of the spreadsheet and tables found hereinafter is very detailed, and it is suggested that you look them over in advance.

Please carefully watch the 12-minute video found on the BMC’s CLEP webpage and find a few assertions that are not repeated in the pitch, e.g., CLEP forestalls grid defection.

The following information is highly relevant for both understanding CLEP and BSI’s efforts to promote CLEP in New Orleans.

- All of BSI’s submissions in 2015 ENO IRP docket are and have been available in the DropBox folder link on the CLEP page within the BMC website since the beginning of February 2017; this includes three CLEP pilot submissions.
- Please read the summary and conclusions of that effort found in the 10-page document, BSI-motion-IRPbMBA-UD-17-01-3FEB2017.pdf , filed roughly 2 months ago.

I look forward to meeting you at Greentown Labs in Boston on April 12.

Thank you for reading this.

Myron

Myron Katz, PhD
Director of Research
Energy and Moisture, Building Scientist
Building Science Innovators, LLC
302 Walnut, New Orleans LA 70118
Myron.Katz@EnergyRater.com
Definitions of Customer Lowered Electricity Price, (CLEP)

For a residential ratepayer who voluntarily accepts the CLEP tariff,

\[
\text{A Monthly CLEP Payment} = \text{CLEP}_m + \sum \text{CLEP}_5
\]

where: \( \text{CLEP}_5 = p * n * (e - w) \) is calculated every 5 min

- \( p \) = Utility-regulator determined, “percent” and \( 0 < p < 2 \);
- \( n \) = Number of kWh purchased by the customer.
  - If the flow is outbound (i.e., a sale), \( n \) is negative;
- \( w \) = Wholesale cost of power
- \( e \) = Monthly average cost of energy (fuel cost adjustment)

where: \( \text{CLEP}_m = q * $50 * d \) is calculated monthly

- \( d \) = Average demand during utility peak hours avoided
  (i.e., \( d \) = observed reference building demand minus observed demand)
- \( q \) = Utility-regulator determined “percent” and \( 0 < q < 2 \).

For a non-residential ratepayer who voluntarily accepts the CLEP tariff,

CLEP is the same as defined for residential ratepayers except,

- \( \text{CLEP}_m \) is redefined and replaces all demand charges
- \( \text{CLEP}_5 \) is replaced with \( p * n * w \)

where: \( \text{CLEP}_m = q * $50 * d \) is calculated monthly

- \( d \) = Average demand during utility peak hours

When \( d \) is positive, \( \text{CLEP}_m \) creates a high demand charge paid by the customer.

When used to finance Community Solar, CLEP is the same as defined for non-residential ratepayers except,

CLEP is the same as defined for non-residential ratepayers except,

- \( \text{CLEP}_5 \) is replaced with \( p * n * w \)

Notes:

A. The “$50” factor in \( \text{CLEP}_m \)’s definitions may be adjusted to optimally encourage CLEP acceptance but not undermine: CLEP transactions lower the electricity price for all customers.
B. The negative demand charge paid to a residential customer viewed in $/KW-y should not exceed 2x the highest demand charge paid by a non-residential, non-CLEP customer in $/KW-y.
C. If a customer does not have air-conditioner-dominated demand, then replace $50 with $50/2.
D. Utility peak hours are annual and occur within May through Sept, weekdays, and are between 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.; otherwise \( \text{CLEP}_m = 0 \) for that month.
E. \( \text{CLEP}_m \) generates a payment whenever average demand during peak hours is negative.
F. Avoided demand is observed by real-time comparison to performance of homes of similar age.
G. “\( p \)” and “\( q \)” are extra controls to allow the utility regulator to ensure that goals are met.
Customer Lowered Electricity Price  CLEP  Pitch for 12Apr17

Probable First Costs and Annual Savings of CLEP for a Customer using Entergy New Orleans Electricity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Cost</th>
<th>Annual Savings without CLEP</th>
<th>Annual Savings with CLEP</th>
<th>Additional or Alternative Annual Savings</th>
<th>CLEP VS no CLEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dishwasher</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>130 lbs of CO₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Heater</td>
<td>$1000</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$200 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Solar</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$900</td>
<td>$360</td>
<td>$360 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole Home Battery</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>-$10</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$100 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooftop Solar with Battery</td>
<td>$27,500</td>
<td>$900</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$250 / 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Entergy New Orleans experiences roughly 1800 MW of peak demand. Current installed capacity is around 40 MW of solar, no wind, 20% nuclear and 4% coal during the day, and perhaps access to 20% wind, no solar, 20% nuclear and 4% coal at night; the rest is natural gas — most of this is combined cycle

9 @ 1.2 lbs of CO₂ / kWh national average during the day and 80% lower during the night and assuming electricity cost is $0.10 / kWh

10 Heat Pump Water Heater.

11 $15,000 for 5KW of rooftop PV, and $12,500 for 15 kWh battery.
### CLEP Battery Pilot Cashflow Over 10 years

**Sold Units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>SUMS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total # of Units Sold</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Year Convention</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cumulative # Units Sold</strong></td>
<td>300</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**# Sold Units under Direct Control**

| Year | 200  | 400  | 400  | 400  | 400  | 400  | 400  | 400  | 400  | 400  | 400  | 400  |

**Leased Units**

| Year | 200  | 400  | 400  | 400  | 400  | 400  | 400  | 400  | 400  | 400  | 400  | 400  |

**Sales**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOLLARS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retail Revenue</strong></td>
<td>$10,920,000</td>
<td>$10,920,000</td>
<td>$10,920,000</td>
<td>$10,920,000</td>
<td>$10,920,000</td>
<td>$10,920,000</td>
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<td>$10,920,000</td>
<td>$10,920,000</td>
<td>$10,920,000</td>
<td>$10,920,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wholesale Costs for sold units</strong></td>
<td>$8,400,000</td>
<td>$8,400,000</td>
<td>$8,400,000</td>
<td>$8,400,000</td>
<td>$8,400,000</td>
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<td>$8,400,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sales Tax</strong></td>
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<td>$840,000</td>
<td>$840,000</td>
<td>$840,000</td>
<td>$840,000</td>
<td>$840,000</td>
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<td>$840,000</td>
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<td>$840,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bill Credit for Control by Utility</strong></td>
<td>$285,000</td>
<td>$570,000</td>
<td>$570,000</td>
<td>$570,000</td>
<td>$570,000</td>
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<td>$570,000</td>
<td>$570,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Power Supply benefit from control</strong></td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total # Units Leased</strong></td>
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<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mid-Year Convention</strong></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
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<td>400</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Undepreciated Leased Assets</strong></td>
<td>$3,080,000</td>
<td>$5,852,000</td>
<td>$5,236,000</td>
<td>$4,620,000</td>
<td>$4,004,000</td>
<td>$3,388,000</td>
<td>$2,772,000</td>
<td>$2,156,000</td>
<td>$1,540,000</td>
<td>$924,000</td>
<td>$308,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lease Revenue</strong></td>
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<td>$211,200</td>
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<td>$211,200</td>
<td>$211,200</td>
<td>$211,200</td>
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<td>$211,200</td>
<td>$211,200</td>
<td>$211,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power Supply benefit from control</strong></td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
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<td>$600,000</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation</strong></td>
<td>$308,000</td>
<td>$616,000</td>
<td>$616,000</td>
<td>$616,000</td>
<td>$616,000</td>
<td>$616,000</td>
<td>$616,000</td>
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<td>$616,000</td>
<td>$616,000</td>
<td>$616,000</td>
<td>$616,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Return on Rate Base</strong></td>
<td>$338,800</td>
<td>$643,720</td>
<td>$575,960</td>
<td>$508,200</td>
<td>$440,440</td>
<td>$372,680</td>
<td>$304,920</td>
<td>$237,160</td>
<td>$169,400</td>
<td>$169,400</td>
<td>$33,880</td>
<td>$3,726,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marketing</strong></td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
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<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other O&amp;M</strong></td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
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<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contribution to Cost of Service</strong></td>
<td>$1,348,800</td>
<td>$1,348,800</td>
<td>$1,348,800</td>
<td>$1,348,800</td>
<td>$1,348,800</td>
<td>$1,348,800</td>
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<td>$1,348,800</td>
<td>$1,348,800</td>
<td>$1,348,800</td>
<td>$1,348,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

12. 2/3 of Sold Units and all Leased Units will be under Utility control; the other 1/3 of Sold Units are fully paid for by the customer and only contribute to Retail Sales Profit.
13. Retail Sales of battery/inverter hardware and installation profit = Retail Revenue – Wholesale Costs = $2.52 million.
14. The wholesale price with installation and profit for the installer is assumed to be $14,000 / home on average.
15. This is the actual CLEP payment with the 95% factor employed. That is \( p = q = 95\% \).
16. This is the CLEP payment before multiplying by 95%. It is a very conservative $1000 / unit because customers are likely to more deeply exploit the CLEP cashflows with experience.
17. Leased units will be more aggressively controlled and are projected to generate 50% more income than the “sold units under direct control”.
18. Total out-of-pocket cost to the utility peaks in the 2nd year to $5.852 million.
19. As more and more customers deeply exploit the CLEP cashflow, the monthly lease charge to customers who lease units can be decreased... potentially to zero.
Utility Profit. This is set in **RED** because the philosophy of this economic model is to make sure that non-participants do not have to support the pilot.

A positive Contribution to the Cost of Service means a decreased burden on non-participants.
## Utility Regulators’ View of CLEP Compared to Alternative Strategies

### Goals vs Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Quick to Implement</th>
<th>Cheap to Implement</th>
<th>Continuously Effective</th>
<th>Improves Reliability</th>
<th>Low Administrative Cost</th>
<th>Low Regulatory Burden</th>
<th>Reduces Consumption</th>
<th>Reduces Demand</th>
<th>Promotes Energy Efficiency</th>
<th>Requires Smart Meters</th>
<th>Shifts Time of Use</th>
<th>Market Transformations</th>
<th>Shaves Peaks</th>
<th>Treats Peak’s Shoulders</th>
<th>Not a Subsidy</th>
<th>Timely Charge or Reward</th>
<th>Balances Supply vs Demand</th>
<th>Helps Finance Rooftop Solar</th>
<th>Looks Like a Subsidy</th>
<th>Pays as well as Retail</th>
<th>Reduces CO₂ Production</th>
<th>Tax</th>
<th>Finances Community Solar</th>
<th>Real Performance Based</th>
<th>Lowers Electricity Prices</th>
<th>Market Based</th>
<th>Adequately Granular</th>
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**CLEP**

Customer Lowered Electricity Price

Pitch for 12Apr17
HOW CLEP COULD USE BMC’s ASSISTANCE is blank.
CLEP Endorsements

New Orleans

- Neil Abramson, J.D.; Ways & Means Chairman, Louisiana House of Representatives
- James Gray, J.D.; New Orleans City Councilman; Utility Committee member; very interested in CLEP
- Pres Kabakoff, Pres., HRI Properties; national real estate developer; civic leader; philanthropist
- Marcel Wisznia, AIA; Past Pres AIA of LA., Wisznia Associates; developer; business-civic leader
- Tommy Milliner, J.D.; utility watchdog advocate for over two decades; Energy Law Fellow, Tulane Univ.
- Daniel Weiner, AIA; LEED AP; past president The Green Project; founder of Tulane Green Club
- Z Smith, PhD, AIA; solar technology innovator; past president USGBC, Louisiana

National Energy Industry Professionals

- Michael Holtz, FAIA; President, Light Louver; past President, Architectural Energy Corp. (developer of REM/Rate); past Chief, Bldg Systems Research and Acting Director, Solar Energy Research Institute (now NREL); founding board member, RESNET
- Richard Faesy, Prin., Energy Futures Group; Energy Efficiency Mgr., Vermont Energy Investment Corp; founding board member, RESNET; RESNET Lifetime Achievement Awardee
- Ken Fonorow, founding president National Energy Raters Association; board member RESNET, RESNET Market Transformation Leadership awardee, consultant for 1st Zero Energy Home, SE U.S.
- Gary Nelson, Owner, Energy Conservatory; innovator of building performance testing and diagnostics instruments
- Gary Klein, Gary Klein & Associates; Staff of California Energy Commission; water and sustainability consultant and RESNET leader
- Dennis Stroer, current board member RESNET; past president, National Energy Raters Assoc.
- Gabrielle Stebbins, past Executive Director, Renewable Energy Vermont
- Ned Ford, former member, National Global Warming and Energy Committee, Sierra Club; Energy Efficiency analyst, activist and advocate in Ohio